



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Oil Producers Association Ministers Meet in Algiers

LD1507223394 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] The 12th session of the ministerial council of the African Oil Producers' Association, which was held today in Algiers, endorsed a number of resolutions proposed by the experts' committee, including retention of the association's fund capital and other issues. Here is Nacera Ait Salah:

[Nacera] After two hours of talks behind closed doors, the ministerial council of the African Oil Producers' Association has finally endorsed a set of resolutions proposed by its experts' committee.

The 11 African countries today reached a decision on retaining the capital of the association's fund at \$2.5 million, as determined two years ago, a small amount which does not even cover the association's activities. The ministerial council then discussed the ministerial report and the association's financial accounts for 1993 and 1994. It also discussed administrative and financial issues and decided to adopt the French franc as the currency for the association's dealings.

The participants also assessed the outcome of the association's activities and prospects and renewed Nigeria's term for three years for the post of assistant to the executive secretary in charge of technical issues.

By majority vote, the council also agreed that Angola should become chairman of the association for six months and that Benin become deputy chairman.

Has the association achieved tangible results after seven years of existence?

[Begin Algerian Energy Minister Amar Makhloufi recording] Today, all members agreed that this organization or association should have a fund for financing projects, particularly in the fields of specialized studies on oil and gas. Everyone is satisfied with the resolutions for finding other solutions or proposals that can be more effective in the future. [end recording]

[Nacera] However, the association is a regional organization and does not have the power to bring pressure to bear inside OPEC. Its main task is to exchange expertise and technologies.

Ministers Endorse Statement

LD1607040094 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] The African Oil Producer's Association's council of ministers endorsed the final statement and appointed a new president of the association. Hocine Bourada has the details:

[Bourada] The council of ministers of the African Oil Producers' Association concluded its 12th session in the capital Algiers today by endorsing the final statement and electing the Angolan petroleum minister as the new president of the association. The 13th session will be held on 13 July 1995 in Angola. Amar Makhloufi, Algerian industry and energy minister, is the current president of the African Oil Producers' Association and presided over the council of ministers' 12th session. He stressed in his opening address to the session the need to unite the efforts of the oil producers in the developing countries in order to preserve their revenues and interests.

This session, which was preceded by the proceedings of the experts' committee between 12-14 July to prepare the agenda, endorsed the 1993-1994 financial accounts and approved the association's 1994-1995 budget.

The council also endorsed the draft statutes of the African Oil Producers' Association's fund and decided to adopt the French franc as a currency for the association's accounts.

The African Oil Producers' Association also observed the gradual improvement of the oil market and expressed its support for the efforts exerted by OPEC to raise oil prices and stabilize the market.

Industry and Energy Minister Makhloufi pointed out to Wahiba Benchehab the prospects with regard to the issues that worried the African Oil Producers' Association:

[Begin Makhloufi recording] The members should think over the coming months about the new and effective role that we would like to give to this association in order to allow it to help the member countries to resolve some realistic problems, such as energy inside the countries. There are some countries that do not have a serious marketing policy, and we can cooperate in how to market. There are countries that do not have LPG gas for bottles. For instance, Algeria may say: I have the bottles; I have these materials. We start discussing these things, reach an understanding, and give a wider scope to this APPA [Association des Producteurs de Petrole Africains], if we want it to survive in the future. [passage omitted]

Concerning investment, the first thing I said was that these few years and the deterioration of oil prices caused investment to drop a little in this sphere. This remark is known to everyone, but we have said this concerning the other spheres of investment inside this organization. There was a proposal for creating a fund for financing some project studies. This fund should be set up, and we will finally endorse today the statutes of this fund. There are also some legal internal measures inside those countries to be agreed on by the parliament of each country before it becomes applicable with the payment of the first installment to this fund. [end recording]

Congo**Opposition Leader Kolelas Elected Brazzaville Mayor***AB1807090494 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 17 Jul 94*

[Text] Main opposition leader Bernard Kolelas was yesterday unanimously elected by municipal councillors as mayor of Brazzaville. His party, the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development, MCDDI, won 14 out of 31 seats in the capital during the 1992 municipal elections. Bernard Kolelas's election could bring back peace to Brazzaville. Jean-Gilbert Foutou reports:

[Begin Foutou recording] After endless postponements due to the the fratricidal war which raged in Brazzaville for two long years, the municipal elections finally took place on 16 July throughout the country. In Brazzaville, the mayoralty has fallen to opposition leader Bernard Kolelas. Kolelas, who already had 15 councillors of his own party out of a total of 31, needed the support of his allies of the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party (URD-PCT) to win without problem. As it turned out he won unanimously just like his first deputy mayor, also an MCDDI member, while the post of secretary general went to the PCT.

The other election, whose results are expected in the evening, concerns Pointe-Noire, the country's second largest city, where the battle raged between the opposition represented by Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya's party and the presidential movement led by Minister (Joseph Lupo). There things are absolutely uncertain but one or the other [words indistinct]. In Ouessou Commune the opposition and the presidential group are running neck and neck. In other communes like Dolisie, Nkaye, and Moussendjo, which are the veritable strongholds of the presidential group, there is no doubt that the Dolisie Municipal Council will go to (Simon-Pierre Kinkounga Ngot), Nkaye Municipal Council to Finance and Economy Minister Nkombo Nguila-Moungounga, and the Moussendjo Municipal Council to [name indistinct]. [end recording]

Assembly Speaker Milongo Comments*LD1707152194 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 17 Jul 94*

[Interview with National Assembly Speaker Andre Milongo by Isabelle Chenu "in France"; date not given; from the "Africa at Midday" program—recorded]

[Text] Our guest is Andre Milongo, Congolese National Assembly speaker. He is in the coalition close to the presidency, that is, the coalition that brought President Pascal Lissouba to power, to the detriment of his main adversary, Bernard Kolelas, who has just been unanimously elected mayor of Brazzaville by the municipal council. The election of Bernard Kolelas at the town hall

should make it possible for the Congolese capital to return to a calmer situation. This is what Andre Milongo believes. He spoke to Isabelle Chenu just before the result of the vote of the municipal council was released:

[Begin recording] [Milongo] The observable balance is a balance of terror. This is due to the fact that each side knows that there are men on the other side who can destroy it.

[Chenu] Is giving the town hall to Mr. Kolelas a way to keep him in line?

[Milongo] Municipal councillors were elected in 1992. Mr. Kolelas's party has the majority within the municipal council. The dice are cast, so we cannot say that this is because someone wants to buy tranquility and calm. However, if Mr. Kolelas manages to get to the town hall, it is believed that this would give him responsibilities that would keep him busy. He would deal with the administration of the town hall, the [word indistinct] of the town hall, and this would keep him busy. It would prevent him from doing what people usually do in districts: look after the young people, look after people.

We have not yet managed to adapt and to change the political mentality we used to have under the single party system. People governed by consensus under the single party system. This is now over: The majority has the edge on the minority, and this change did not take place smoothly.

[Chenu] For the time being, the agreements reached on 30 January are still not respected, are they?

[Milongo] The agreements are respected in that there have been elections. There are going to be by-elections which we cannot organize for security reasons because there are candidates who cannot campaign in some districts and in some departements. Consequently, the head of state is waiting....[pauses] The government is waiting for security to return and to prevail again so that by-elections can take place.

[Chenu] People cannot yet move freely between all the districts of Brazzaville, can they?

[Milongo] Yes, they can. Things should not be blown out of proportion. People can move between the districts of Brazzaville. Before I came here, there were some incidents around the residence of former President Sassou Nguesso, but one cannot say that people do not move freely. Yes, people do move freely in Brazzaville.

[Chenu] The country's economic situation is not the best. An IMF delegation is currently visiting Congo. What is the situation concerning the implementation of the measures for structural adjustment?

[Milongo] Yes, the situation is difficult, but let us say that we are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel, insofar as a confirmation agreement has been approved by the IMF Board of Directors, and an agreement has been reached with the World Bank. It was

possible to sign these agreements because the conditions set by these institutions started to be implemented. We inherited an economy which was in ruins, and the public debt was incredible. You know that Congo is currently the country with the highest debt per capita—not in Africa, but in the world—and we do not know what happened to this debt.

[Chenu] The devaluation of the CFA franc took place six months ago. Can you take stock of its aftermath?

[Milongo] On the whole, I hear—I do not know how things really are, but I hear—that the consequences are positive. I hear that in some countries the devaluation has led to the stimulation of local production. This would be excellent if true. In Congo we have so far felt the negative effects more than anything, because Congo does not export much. I do not believe in the stimulation of production through the reduction of costs because we do not export much. On the other hand, it is a good thing insofar as we have been able to....[pauses] This has enabled us to deal with the multilateral institutions again. I was telling you about the agreements with the IMF and the World Bank. This is only a start which can make it possible to win the trust of the international economic and financial circles.

[Chenu] Concerning Rwanda, why is there no inter-African force on the ground?

[Milongo] Quite simply because Africans did not manage to reach an agreement. The OAU could not make a decision to send forces to Rwanda, but I think that this is mainly due to a lack of means. Even if the OAU decides to send a force, the logistic—the necessary financial resources and the necessary equipment—will still be needed in order to send a military force to Rwanda. This is the main thing. [end recording]

Rwanda

RPF Leader Says War Over, To Observe Cease-Fire

AB1807172094 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Kigali, 18 Jul (AFP)—The commander in chief of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] on Monday [18 July] declared victory, saying the RPF had taken control of most of the country and would observe a ceasefire. "The war is over. A de facto ceasefire is in place in Rwanda," said General Paul Kagame. He said the RPF seized control of the last government-held town, Gisenyi, at the weekend.

Says No Intention To Attack French Troops

LD1807145294 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] France warned the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] as early as last night that it would not tolerate any

infiltration by armed elements into its humanitarian zone. The warning was received loud and clear by the RPF chief of staff, Paul Kagame. The RPF does not intend to attack the French troops in the safety zone: nobody would gain anything from this, the RPF strongman added. Our special correspondent in Kigali, Monique Mas, attended Paul Kagame's press conference:

[Begin Mas recording] General Kagame pointed out that the RPF intends to settle the issue around the safety zone through negotiation. I do not know who said that we are intending to enter it by force, but this is wrong, Paul Kagame said.

As for the shelling of Goma, the RPF military commander said that his troops received strict orders to avoid any incident with Zaire. We know perfectly well how to aim, he added. Finally, General Kagame said that some government soldiers are left in Rwanda, in the region bordering Zaire, and that, since they lost the war militarily and diplomatically, it may be in their interest to provoke an incident. This is not the case of the RPF, General Kagame concluded. Monique Mas, Kigali, RFI. [end recording]

Pasteur Bizimungu Sworn In as President

EA1907121094

[Editorial Report] Kigali Radio Rwanda in English at 0915 GMT on 19 July began broadcasting coverage of the Rwandan presidential and governmental swearing-in ceremonies from the National Development Council building in Kigali. The announcer said many members of the public were in attendance. Rwandan Patriotic Army, RPA, chairman Major General Paul Kagame arrived at the building where he exchanged greetings with Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, leader Alexis Kanyarengwe. Ugandan Government members, including Prime Minister George Cosmas Adyebo, were among foreign guests at the ceremony.

At 1030 GMT, the announcer said Maj. Gen. Kagame, "after thanking everybody that came today to be with us, reminded all the people here that this is a very big day but also we cannot forget that we have had a lot of massacres and that it is a day of rejoicing but it is also a, we must not forget that... [pauses]. Again he reminded the Rwandese people that the RPF has fought to remove a bad system, a system of dictatorship, of oppression, exploitation and discrimination and he tells us that he hopes this is the last time and that there will be no repetition of this kind of business.

"Then he thanked the RPF and the RPA and all the people of Rwanda and all our friends who have helped us in one way or another. Then he says that now the RPA is restoring order, security and stability in all corners of the Republic. And then he is reminding us that this is not the end of everything, we have to work very hard, we have a lot to do so we should not relax. Then we should work for unity, we should work for freedom, we should work for

end of discrimination and oppression and dictatorship and then we should be ready to face the challenges ahead of us."

At 1055 GMT, the announcer reports Pasteur Bizimungu was sworn in as president of the Rwandan Republic.

RPF Official Explains Composition of New Government

*AB1807165394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Text] Things are moving very fast in Rwanda with the appointment yesterday evening of a member of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] as president of the Republic. Pasteur Bizimungu, who negotiated the Arusha agreements on behalf of the RPF, was chosen by consensus by the RPF military movement. Pasteur Bizimungu will have extensive powers, especially the power of dismissing the prime minister and reshuffling the cabinet. Mr. Bizimungu seems to have been preferred to RPF leader Alexis Kanyarengwe. An RPF Political Bureau member, James Ruego, explains the reasons for this choice.

[Begin recording] [Ruego] Since Bizimungu is an RPF Political Bureau member and also—as you know—he is the official who led the Arusha negotiations on behalf of the RPF, the choice does not come as a surprise.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did you not appoint him because he is a Hutu and because that could contribute toward appeasing the situation in the country?

[Ruego] We did not base our choice on ethnic considerations; we only want someone who is capable of being the president of the Republic.

[Correspondent] Isn't it just too much to have a Hutu prime minister and a Hutu president?

[Ruego] As far as we are concerned, this does not really count. I repeat that it is the political merits that count. We want people who can do the job and who are not implicated in massacres and corruption scandals in the country—people who simply have good track records in the country.

[Correspondent] What will become of the RPF, which fought for this power?

[Ruego] But as I said, the president, for instance, is an RPF Political Bureau member and, therefore, an RPF member. Also, there are a good number of portfolios set aside for the RPF. This is highly important for us.

[Correspondent] For instance?

[Ruego] Well, for example, the posts of deputy president and defense minister go to the RPF. [end recording]

Says Front To Urge Refugees To Return

*MS1907093594 London BBC Television Network in
English 2130 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Interview with RPF spokesman James Ruego in Brussels by announcer Jeremy Paxman in the London studio; from the "Newsnight" program—live]

[Text] [Paxman] Clearly, Mr. Ruego, many of these refugees are terrified of your organization—the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF]. How are you going to reassure them?

[Ruego] I think, in the first place, I would like to mention that the people who are running away are running away because those extremists are putting fear in them that we are going to [take] revenge and kill them and do all sorts of things to them. I think the fastest thing that we are going to do is to reassure them that all these things that have been said by the extremists, and especially by the national radio, the radio which has been mounting up all sorts of intoxication and propaganda. Well, those are going to be obviously silenced, and then on the media and the national media we are going to reassure the people and tell them and ask them to go back to their homes.

[Paxman] Do you seek retribution, do you seek any kind of revenge upon those Hutus who carried out massacres?

[Ruego] Well, the people who are responsible for the massacres obviously have to be punished for the crimes they have committed. We must remember that more than half a million people have been massacred by those extremists, those militia, and those soldiers that are carrying guns in Zaire. So obviously, the people behind such crime against humanity have to be punished for it. But most of those people who are there, the innocent civilians, obviously, they are just victims of the fear that has been put into them by those extremists. Those are the ones that we are going to reassure and ask them to go back to their homes.

[Paxman] Now, it's in your interests as the incoming government there clearly to get this refugee crisis settled as soon as is humanly possible—you will lose the harvest that would have been harvested by many of these people who are currently in the camps unless they are back there very shortly. What do you say to the idea of some sort of intervention force as a guarantee to give them confidence?

[Ruego] Well, as you know, we would like the UN force to be there, especially to replace the French forces who have got the so-called protection zone in Rwanda, and we don't mind some UN forces going in there, humanitarian organizations and other nongovernment organizations, to help us reassure those people. For example, what has happened in Goma, those mortars, it was not RPF that showed there, but those same people that are talking about regrouping and coming back to attack RPF

and so on are the ones who are trying to get Zaire and probably the French to get into the war and fight on their side.

[Paxman] Right, now one of the other points that was raised in that report [video report from a refugee camp shown earlier in program] was a worry by somebody who said: We would have confidence if we could have elections almost immediately; we don't want to wait five years.

[Ruego] Now, with more than half a million people dead, with so many people displaced, both inside Rwanda and so many refugees, and so many people who don't, you know...[pauses] who are displaced outside their country, how can immediate elections be put in place? Obviously the intention of RPF is first of all to establish law and order in the country and bring about security so that all those people can go back, and then we can talk eventually about elections.

[Paxman] Mr. Ruego, thank you very much for joining us.

RPF Pledges To Aid Citizens in French Territory

*EA1907092094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda
0430 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] soldiers continue to exhibit their usual courage and selflessness. After capturing almost all Rwandan prefectures including Byumba, Kibungo, Butare, Gitarama, Kigali, and Ruhengeri, Gisenyi has become the seventh prefecture under their control. The three remaining prefectures are within the area occupied by the French, that is Cyangugu, Kibuye and Gikongoro. These prefectures are occupied by the French troops who came with unjust motives. Citizens in the three prefectures should remain patient. They are also Rwandans. If there are problems, the RPF will come to their rescue. They are also included in the RPF's reason for taking up arms to protect citizens [words indistinct].

The RPF troops continue to defeat the clique of killers headed by Sindikubgabo and Kambanda who joined those trying to destroy their own country. Cyangugu is also within Rwanda and the RPF will go there to protect citizens if necessary. The RPF soldiers are therefore continuing to liberate Rwanda. Let us hail their victory in all areas.

RPF Attempt To Hijack French-Chartered Plane Fails

*LD1807160194 Paris LCI Television in French
1130 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] In Rwanda, fighting with heavy weaponry is continuing in Gisenyi between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the former government forces. [passage omitted]

We have just heard that the RPF attempted this morning to hijack an aircraft chartered by France. The RPF is reported to have taken advantage of confusion between radio frequencies in order to try to have the aircraft land at Gisenyi. French military sources have not made any comment.

Interim Government Leaves Safety Zone for Zaire

*LD1807172694 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French
1700 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Text] The interim government—I have just heard this—the Rwandan interim government is reported to have left the safety zone established by the French Army and is reported to have taken refuge in Zaire. This is what Colonel Didier Bollelli has just announced. He is the French military spokesman in Goma.

Zaire

Mobutu Returns to Kinshasa To Lead Government Meeting

*AB1807210294 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
1800 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] President Mobutu Sese Seko, accompanied by Mama Bobi Ladawa, arrived in Kinshasa this morning. For details, here is a report by Kipolongo Mukambilua:

[Begin Mukambilua recording] It was 1100 Kinshasa time. Nobody really believed it, and yet the news had gone round the capital that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko was arriving. At 1130, the news was confirmed with the landing of the presidential Ville de Lisala Boeing aircraft. Suddenly the airport was overwhelmed by general rejoicing, and suddenly the generally feeble sunshine of the dry season brightened up. All was set to give the presidential couple a very colorful welcome. The president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and the first lady, Mama Bobi Ladawa, disembarked from the plane, and there was a general outburst of joy, the joy of reunion after a few months of separation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English, in a Kinshasa-dated item at 1851 GMT on 18 July adds: "Zairian ruler Mobutu Sese Seko traveled to Kinshasa Monday for the first time in nearly 10 months, reportedly to preside over a special session of a new interim government. Mobutu usually lives in Gbadolite, about 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) north of Kinshasa. Sources said he came to the capital to lead a meeting of the new transition government of Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo."]

Government Statement Protests Bombing of Goma

*AB1807194394 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French
1900 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Text] There is the risk of the Rwandan war continuing on Zairian territory and in view of this precarious

situation the transitional government has just made a protest. Here is the statement read here by the diplomatic adviser, Mr. (Mangaya Yange).

[Begin (Yange) recording] The Government of the Republic of Zaire informs both the national and international communities that the town of Goma, the capital of North Kivu Region, was bombed on 17 July by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], thus causing the death of about 60 Zairian citizens and desolation among the inhabitants of this region.

The Republic of Zaire, which has remained loyal to its African call by giving help and assistance to the sorely tried Rwandan people, cannot tolerate that its sons and daughters become the innocent victims of a war which is raging in a neighboring country.

Therefore, the Government of Zaire urgently demands the UN Security Council to do all in its power to ensure the strict observance of its pertinent resolutions on the cease-fire in Rwanda by the two warring sides.

Moreover, it draws the RPF's attention especially to the need to immediately stop this bombing, which should be the first and the very last.

The Government of Zaire reassures the inhabitants of Goma that it will in no way fail to honor its commitments and will see to it that nobody violates the country's territorial integrity. [end recording]

UDPS Blames France for 'Humanitarian Disaster'

AB1907100094 Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jul (AFP)—Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], the leading party of the Zairian radical opposition, has held France "responsible for the humanitarian disaster" in Rwanda.

A communique issued by the UDPS yesterday morning in the opposition media stated that the UDPS holds France responsible for this human disaster that has been exacerbated by the establishment of the zone known as the "humanitarian protection zone," which in fact is nothing other than a sanctuary for the perpetrators of genocide. The communique said there is a "disturbing upsurge in tension in all the Zairian towns because of the French military occupation."

The UDPS also condemned Paris for its "active support of African dictatorial regimes, particularly those of Mobutu and Habyarimana, the former Rwandan president. The Zairian radical opposition often has some very harsh words for France regarding "its support for Mobutu's dictatorship." It has, on several occasions, condemned France's Operation Turquoise in Rwanda, which in its view is mainly designed "to prop up the moribund regime" of the Rwandan Interim Government under the banner of humanitarian action.

Refugee Situation in Goma, Bukavu Camps Updated

EA1807185594 Nairobi KNA in English 1455 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Goma (eastern Zaire), 18 Jul (AZAP/PANA)—More than 2,000,000 Rwandan refugees, most of them Hutus fleeing from the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, advance on Gisenyi, western Rwanda, crossed the border Thursday [14 July] into the eastern Zairian areas of Goma and Kibumba. The refugee inflow started shortly after midnight when it was announced Ruhengeri had fallen under RPF control. It was the last bastion of the administration left behind by the late President Juvenal Habyarimana.

The tens of thousands of Rwandans entered Zaire with rudimentary effects. Some walked in with their cows and goats. All these Rwandan refugees, most of them peasants, had fled to Gisenyi, which was the only town still under government control. But life had become unbearable at Gisenyi.

The town of Goma, with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, now finds itself with at least 2,500,000 of refugees from Kigali, Gitarama, and Kibuye. Some of the refugees drove there in their vehicles. This massive population is now concentrated in Goma, where literally all open spaces, including roundabouts, have been occupied by the Rwandans.

Refugees Said Moving South

AB1807183094 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Goma, Zaire, 18 Jul (AFP)—A fresh exodus of Rwandan refugees heading for southern Zaire has begun, with some 100,000 people already recorded as crossing the border at Bukavu, aid groups said Monday [18 July] evening. Some 4,000 people are coming every hour from the French safe zone in south-western Rwanda, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

A million Rwandans are already seeking refuge in the Goma region, stretching the resources of international aid groups, they say. The French military spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Didier Bolelli, said people were leaving the French safe zone "because they fear being forgotten by aid groups, who are focusing on southern Zaire and Goma," near the western Rwandan border. But Red Cross spokeswoman Nina Winquist said the people of Kibuye in the south were fleeing from the threat of fighting after the victorious rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) made incursions into the French zone Sunday.

On Monday RPF military chief General Paul Kagame declared victory, saying the rebels had taken control of most of the country and would observe a ceasefire.

At ICRC headquarters in Geneva, spokesman Tony Burgener said it would be a "catastrophe" if the 1.9 million or so displaced persons in southern Rwanda tried to move to Zaire. He said cases of dysentery had been recorded at Goma camps where aid workers were desperately trying to lure refugees to better conditions further north.

Thousands Cross to Bukavu

*EAI807190294 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] About 5,000 Rwandan refugees are thought to have crossed the Ruzizi River for Bukavu fleeing from the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] in their country. The refugees—mostly Hutu men, women and children according to the Voice du Zaire correspondent—say they decided [words indistinct] guarantees of the French troops of Operation Turquoise. They decided to withdraw to the Zairian town of Bukavu on the advice of the provisional government of Jean Kambanda. He was no longer able to protect them. They originate mainly from Kibuye, Gikongoro, Gitarama, and Cyangugu.

The second stage of our report took us to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees office, where Mr. (Van der Sticken), head of the subdelegation, told us that the exodus of the Rwandans, which started on the night of 17 July, created the need to set up reliable structures. He noted that assistance is awaited from Geneva and that it will be a few days before food assistance arrives. He said in the meantime volunteers are in action in Bukavu to direct the refugees to temporary camping sites. [passage omitted].

Refugees Arrive in Idjwi Zone

*EAI907091794 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] The zone of Idjwi [island in Lake Kivu] and the area of Ntambuka have not been spared the massive arrival of refugees from Rwanda, the interim chief of Ntambuka, Mr. Kalenga Mpurota informed governor Kembo wa Lumona yesterday at the Nyamoma office. The area chief said that currently it was difficult to determine the exact number of refugees who had joined

the 1,200 refugees already registered before the latest developments in Rwanda. Among the new refugees are also Burundians who fled their country and who have been obliged to take refuge in the Idjwi zone. The Ntambuka interim chief expressed his concern over the imminent fighting between Hutu and Tutsi refugees. In this regard, the regional authorities gave him instructions on supervision and security measures so as to avoid a repercussion of the Rwandan conflict. [passage omitted]

MSF Spokeswoman on Camp Conditions

LD1907162394 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] Humanitarian organizations do what they can to cope with the tragic situation in Rwanda. Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF] has strengthened its presence on the ground. The spokeswoman for MSF, Samantha Bolton, gives the details:

[Begin recording] [Bolton] It is a complete disaster in the town itself. There are now nearly a million people crossing Goma or moving toward refugee camps. There are wounded people everywhere; hospitals and medical centers are overflowing.

[Unidentified correspondent] What about all the problems mentioned before: aid, water, food?

[Bolton] There are no more flights today due to the problems at the airport, so we cannot do anything for one more day. In any case this is a disaster because there is no water or food. We saw many cases of dehydration yesterday.

[Correspondent] We have the feeling that many people have come across. There were many refugees in Gisenyi.

[Bolton] Yes, and what is worrying is the large number of Rwandan soldiers, many of them armed, who are moving toward [word indistinct], but they are everywhere in town and refugees keep arriving. Everyone is hungry and thirsty, and they are all very nervous. [end recording]

Somalia

Italian, New Zealand Officers Taken Hostage

*LD1807203294 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian
2007 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Text] Three Italian officers and a New Zealand officer are being held hostage by an armed Somali group. They came under attack as they crossed Mogadishu in three vehicles.

The attackers have told UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] that tomorrow they will be in contact to ask for a ransom for the officers. This afternoon, the four officers with nine Malaysian soldiers acting as escort were attacked by an armed group. Three soldiers died and another three were injured. The Somalis are holding the four officers and three Malaysian soldiers hostage.

Ali Mahdi Meets With Outgoing, New UN Envoys

*EA1807214694 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] President Ali Mahdi Mohamed of the Somali Republic today received in his office the outgoing UN special envoy to Somalia, Mr. Lansana Kouyate, and his successor, Mr. James Victor Gbeho. The president and the UN special representatives discussed the present situation in Somalia with particular reference to the renewed hostilities in Mogadishu. Other issues included the role of UN Operation Somalia in Somalia and ways of achieving speedy solutions to the present crisis in Somalia, which would ease the role of the United Nations in Somalia and hasten the accomplishment of its mission here.

President Ali Mahdi Mohamed of the Somali Republic told the UN special representatives that his umbrella organization, the United Somali Congress, which comprises 12 organizations, has always championed peace and the coexistence of all Somali communities. President Ali Mahdi Mohamed of the Somali Republic said

the goal of his organization is the formation of a government of national unity in Somalia comprising all factions.

The outgoing UN special envoy and his successor assured President Ali Mahdi Mohamed of their full and unreserved cooperation toward the achievement of peace and stability in Somalia. [passage omitted].

National Security Committee Adopts Resolutions

*EA1807215094 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the
Republic of Somaliland in 1200 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] The National Security Committee, during its 30 June meeting, discussed the problem in the western coast of Awdal Region and adopted resolutions, which were made public on 10 July. These are as follows:

1. The committee ordered the minister and elders of the 99th Army community [as heard] to visit the western coast and to withdraw the 99th Army from Saylac District and to send it back to its settlement.
2. The 99th Army must remain in its settlement until its demobilization.
3. The committee also ordered the minister and the elders of that community to arrest the men who looted goods on the highway, hand over the goods, and ensure that the community pays compensation for unrecovered property.
4. The Ministry of Defense must work out ways of rapidly deploying the national Army of the Republic of Somaliland on the common border with the Republic of Djibouti.
5. The elders of the 99th and Shaykh Muse Battalions have been ordered to safeguard and strengthen stability and peaceful coexistence in that area.
6. The police force of Saylac District and of all local communities must preserve security generally in the area and to constantly report on the security situation to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Somaliland.

Nzo Says UN Angolan Initiative at Advanced Stage

MB1807155494 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The South African Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo says the United Nations initiative to end the Angolan civil war has reached an advanced stage. In a statement issued in Pretoria after meeting a delegation of the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, Mr. Nzo said South Africa was anxious that the initiative should have a positive outcome. He said the UNITA delegation led by the movement's negotiator at the peace talks at Lusaka, Dr. J. Valentim, had briefed him and his deputy, Mr. Aziz Pahad, on the Angolan peace process and Mr. Nzo said that after eight months the Lusaka talks had reached an advanced stage.

Minister Naidoo Interviewed on Implementing RDP

MB1907089894 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo by announcer Leslie Mashokwe; place not given; on the "Newsline" program—live]

[Text] [Mashokwe] I am talking to the minister without portfolio in the Office of the President, Mr. Jay Naidoo. Good evening to you, sir, and welcome.

[Naidoo] Good evening Leslie.

[Mashokwe] Mr. Naidoo, there is concern about whether the ANC-led government of national unity will be able to deliver on their promises, so obviously the RDP's [Reconstruction and Development Program] the spirit of this delivery.

[Naidoo] Well, I believe that the government will deliver as we have begun to show already in what the president announced in terms of the presidential projects and also what the minister of finance announced, that already the government has dedicated for this financial year 2.5 billion rand to put into projects that uplift the quality of life of our people. In addition to that, each department will now have to identify its RDP priorities and put additional funds and reorganize their programs to meet the needs of our people, so I'm quite convinced that the RDP program has got a very good kick start and that the next year's budget, the '94... '95-'96 budget is what will be important to watch.

[Mashokwe] One would say this is then laying the foundation, as it were, but how are you going to deliver in terms of priorities—rural people as opposed to urban people? Where are you going to start?

[Naidoo] Well, apartheid has left our country with enormous need across the board—rural areas, urban areas, schooling, health, etcetera. Each line ministry will

now have to identify its priorities, both urban and rural. What we are talking about is using the 2.5 billion rand to assist departments towards reorganizing their priorities. The most obvious start we have to make is by restructuring education and delivering 10 years of free education to our people, looking at providing a proper health...health care system to our people in urban and rural areas, and rebuilding our townships and the rural areas, so those are the priorities that we have identified as government and we will be putting our resources into making sure that we deliver on those priorities.

[Mashokwe] But then, as you would be well aware, rural communities are the people who are more in need and who do not have this cohesive, coherent action—call it mass action if you may—to pressurize or even lobby governments, even in the past. Is this situation going to change?

[Naidoo] It's changed already because represented in the Parliament are a significant number of MP's [member of parliament] who have worked in the rural areas, who come from the rural areas. The ANC's program of action in the run-up to the election stressed the important thing. Affirmative action must be understood as not only addressing racial inequalities, the fact that black people have suffered under apartheid, but the issues of women, the issues of rural areas, of disabled people, of marginalizing youth—so we will assess each RDP program on the basis of: Does it benefit people in the rural areas? Does it benefit the black majority in our country? Does it benefit our people who are unemployed, or women, or youth?

[Mashokwe] I'm interested in the Reconstruction and Development Program as opposed to a restructuring program. Your comment. What's the difference there?

[Naidoo] Well, part of reconstruction and development is restructuring, for example, we have to restructure the civil service because you have to change and reorganize the civil service towards meeting the needs now of all our people, including the black majority, so this is restructuring. Our economy needs to be restructured because we are talking about new areas where we need to grow and restructure, for example, tourism could be a major foreign exchange earner. We are talking about how do you restructure, for example, the textile and clothing industry so that we build a competitive economy in terms of the international competition we face, so restructuring is not a negative word. It's a positive word.

[Mashokwe] Is it not what we should be doing as opposed to reconstructing something that you would want to believe was mismanaged, was evil?

[Naidoo] Well, reconstruction embraces the fact that there will have to be restructuring, but we are reconstructing a new growth part. We are reconstructing a new society. All we have achieved in terms up to now is to restructure the political life of our country because we

now have a representative Parliament. We have President Nelson Mandela as the new president, the democratically elected president. We now have to start on other social issues. How do you restructure health so that the ordinary person, the people in the squatter areas and the rural communities have access to basic health, so that children don't die because of malnutrition or kwashiorkor or die because they haven't got access to treat gastroenteritis—and we can do major heart transplants in other parts of the country. So we've got to restructure the way resources get used so that we improve the quality of life of our people, as well as the technological advances.

[Mashokwe] But then how important is the delivery mechanisms because similarly we have in place institutions of the past who are supposed to be delivering on this Reconstruction and Development Program, and one asks a question like: How is that process going to happen? What mechanisms are in place?

[Naidoo] Well, we have, first of all, a president who is determined to lead this country in that direction and who has overwhelming support within the Parliament, within the cabinet, and amongst the people. Secondly, we have now within the country achieved a situation that we didn't believe we would achieve, that there is hardly anyone you can now find who disagrees with reconstruction and development. It is a household word. The civil service is at present also undergoing a transformation so that they see their role as serving the people, as advancing the goals of reconstruction and development. We are finding that there is support for that because we are, for the first time, treating civil servants with dignity, that they have a contribution to make. So you would find it very difficult to find anyone in this country who is resisting or opposing the Reconstruction and Development Program, and we want to introduce the type of monitoring that makes a government and every institution, every civil servant, every company, responsible for making sure the Reconstruction and Development Program succeeds. There is public accountability.

[Mashokwe] Are we going to have new institutions? How will the delivery mechanisms be fulfilled with the institutions that are in place? Are we going to have more SBDC's [Small Business Development Corporation], more DBSA's [Development Bank of Southern Africa]—or is there a need? Have you assessed that?

[Naidoo] Yes, we have done an assessment of the developmental agencies that we would use. The most important instrument for delivery on the RDP is to reorganize local and provincial government. Those are the institutions that will deliver on the RDP. Those institutions must then form, or levels of government must form a partnership with people in the community—the trade union movements, the private sector, the civic movements, the women's movements, the rural movements. It must be a joint partnership at that level to devise the type of projects or the programs that will be able to access the money that is in the RDP fund or direct their

money in the line departments. Do we use the money to build another white elephant like we have at Moss Gas [Mossel Bay Gas]? Absolutely not. We will not do that because now the community will also be part of deciding how government resources should be used and that's why what we are doing at the moment is also investigating all the development agencies, including the DBSA. But just as much as government has changed, so must all these institutions. They can't continue like business as usual. They must now fit in to where our country is going, which is putting the interest of our people first.

[Mashokwe] Okay, let's look at this important issue of what role then would provincial government's be playing in effecting the RDP? Whose responsibility does it become?

[Naidoo] Well, let's look at the national level at the moment. At the national level you have within the cabinet a special committee of ministers that deals with RDP and that reports to the cabinet so the cabinet takes responsibility. In the Parliament here you have a standing committee on the Reconstruction and Development Program, where the Parliament is also monitoring and ensuring the reconstruction program is implemented. At a provincial level we are saying that inside each provincial cabinet there should be a committee set up of ministers, and within the Parliament, at a regional level, the Parliamentary Standing Committee. So what we have is these committees then interacting with structures outside of government, like in the socioeconomic councils, the new NEF [National Economic Forum] and the National Manpower Commission, to interact with the civic movements, the trade union movements, the private sector. So we must have structures of coordination outside of government as well, and the bottom line is that when we talk of projects in a township we must be able to link up the fact that we may have a major project and program on rebuilding the townships. It is about how to clean up the townships, at the same time restore services that may have been suspended in the past, like sanitation removal. How do we put in new infrastructure such as electricity? How do you put into that, in an integrated way the housing program, the building of roads, the building of clinics, the building of schools, and then we want to reach a binding contract with the community, every organization in the community. We want to enter into a contract with them so that when we deliver the services they must pay for those services.

[Mashokwe] But then what role is the local government that will be elected, come April next year, be playing then because are there not any inhibiting factors because they are not in existence yet?

[Naidoo] Yes, I think it is a problem that we don't have democratic local government structures. It is an inhibiting factor, but we have to acknowledge it, therefore, we have got to work with the current structures that exist on an interim basis. But we look forward to the day when we have democratic structures to work with because it is

those structures that will bring together these community organizations, develop the projects with them, put those projects together in programs, and that is what provincial governments will discuss and implement. That is what we implement at a national level.

[Mashokwe] I'm trying to get to a point where we could be saying, for example, in housing you would build a million houses in five years. Which areas, when? I mean, you are in government now and we are expecting you to give us the answers.

[Naidoo] The provinces will determine the priority; for example, at the moment we are discussing with the Northern Transvaal Province—their priority is water, not housing, because there is a drought there, and people don't have access to water, or have to walk many kilometers for water. In another area it may be something else. So what we're saying, through a process of local communities interacting with local government with the provincial government, they develop a provincial program. But then we'll have to make some difficult choices because we don't have inexhaustible sources of money. There's limited money. So we'll have to make some choices through a process of consultation of which programs are a priority.

The one important thing about what projects we will support under the Reconstruction and Development Program is: Does it deliver the goods to our people? Does it lead to our people getting training and skills? Does it empower the community? Does it take affirmative action in relation to youth and women, and so is it sustainable? Does it lead to a community then reorganizing itself to be able to have the services, and also pay for those services? So those are the criteria we will use, and that is why we are saying....

[Mashokwe, interrupting] Whilst on the same point there, the issue of job creation becomes very important. Whose responsibility does it become, the National Economic Forum, SBDCs [Small Business Development Corporations]? How are you going to be allocating funds? What priorities will you be having in dealing primarily with the issue of job creation?

[Naidoo] That's the center stage of our whole economic strategy: How do we create jobs? So when you put in a housing program, we will use a public works component; so using local labor in rebuilding the townships, and does it give preference to youth, does it give preference to women who are single household heads? And it will be a process of consultation where people will get training so they're left with skills. So a local community will be involved in discussing the program that will be supported. And so job creation is a center stage. When we put in the housing program, does it lead to permanent jobs, will it lead to us boosting the economy in terms of people then having jobs and wanting furniture. If you provide the house with electricity, does it lead to an increase in the demand for electrical appliances? The

RDP is about a strategy that links what you do in one area to what must happen in another area.

[Mashokwe] Is it a vision, a mission, or is it something that can be implemented?

[Naidoo] It's all of that, and we believe that it's working already, we will see in the first 100 days that our president has said that we will begin to announce the initiatives and deliver the goods because this is what we have been elected to do.

[Mashokwe] Whilst we are talking about unemployment, we are dealing with about 18 million people living below the breadline. We are saying how will the RDP help alleviate that sort of poverty? Is there a chance?

[Naidoo] Absolutely. We are talking about economic growth that improves the quality of life of our people. We are not interested in creating the type of jobs that pay (?starvation wage). So we want to attract the investors that are prepared to recognize our people are human beings. They have the right to enjoy the quality of life that human beings expect, and when we're talking of promoting the type of economic development, it must benefit our people. So we want to equip our people. For example, to start small and medium enterprises we want our people including particularly black people, particularly women, particularly people in the rural areas, to share in the economic wealth of our country. So therefore we are talking about using government policy to promote a small and medium enterprise sector that ensures that our people who have been excluded in the past become a formal part of our economy; and big business, which is largely owned by whites, agree with us that we have to move very quickly to build the involvement and participation and ownership in the economy of black people who are now the political majority.

[Mashokwe] Mr. Naidoo, the one important thing is that if you had to say there is a piece of land outside of Soweto, we want to build houses. The big companies—the construction companies that are owned by whites—will probably be the best people to deliver these products, how then do we say we will empower people, when.... [pauses] We don't have reputable big construction companies for those things.

[Naidoo] But the approach to building those houses has to be different, so if a big company gets involved, what partnership is it then taking on board with the small black contractor to provide that administrative and technical expertise to make sure that that small black contractor becomes a medium size contractor, becomes with time the big contractor. So we will look at the tenders we put out in the way that big companies assist smaller companies to become viable enterprises; by dividing the training—we are very keen to provide the training from the government point of view, and to use a public works program which is using local labor, and as people build houses, you draw on local labor, train them up in the skills, so that they are able to start enterprises on their own. It is quite a complex strategy but we are not

going to be doing what the past government did of giving contracts to their pals so that they are able to strike some deal. We are saying that the tender system in our country where we award contracts must now be used to promote the small and medium enterprise sector, to make sure that communities have a say in these contracts.

[Mashokwe] In conclusion, Mr. Naidoo, one gets the feeling that when the president said something about the RDP having been accepted by the government of national unity—if you don't take it you are out, you either align yourself as a party NP or IFP or you are....

[Naidoo, interrupting] All parties, Leslie, fought this election saying that they want to improve the quality of life of people, they want to create jobs and housing, and provide health care and education. Now any party to then deny the RDP is denying what they pledged to their own supporters, because the RDP is the only viable vehicle that exists in our country for our people to have their needs met.

[Mashokwe] Thanks, Mr. Naidoo, for talking to us.

[Naidoo] Thank you, Leslie.

Government To Announce New Labor Legislation Package

MB1807144694 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jul 94 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Government—in a move which has helped to ease tensions between itself and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] on the eve of a nationwide Pick'n Pay strike—yesterday announced a new labour legislation package to replace the existing labour statute. The package—announced by Labour Minister Tito Mboweni following a weekend summit between COSATU and the Labour Ministry at a game park outside Johannesburg—is to be drafted after broad consultation with trade unions, business and other stakeholders next week. It will be tabled in the next parliamentary session.

Mboweni said the statute would provide for equal opportunity in the workplace and public service and a framework for collective bargaining at all levels of industry. However, he stopped short of guaranteeing any changes to laws inhibiting the right to strike, saying only that these would be investigated.

COSATU general-secretary Sam Shilowa said after the summit that changes to the current labour legislation needed to reach further and to "decriminalise" strike action. He said COSATU expected Ministers in the Government, many of whom were former COSATU leaders, to actively support workers against employers by repealing repressive labour laws.

The week-long strike at Pick 'n Pay by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (in the PWV) [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] had illustrated the "urgent need to revamp and overhaul the present labour law system", Shilowa said.

About 15,000 Pick 'n Pay workers are expected to embark on a nationwide strike tomorrow in the wake of Friday's failed union/management talks. Mboweni said there were also plans to create a new integrated department of labour, including the establishment of a mediation and conciliation service, an affirmative action programme and a labour appeals court by January next year. "With a new government democratically elected by the people, we want to put in place plans to concretise the Reconstruction and Development Programme," he said. Two meetings between the Government, trade unions and business organisations are scheduled for next week to finalise the bills.

NP Criticizes Mandela Reaction to Strike

MB1907072194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela has been accused by the National Party [NP] of being hesitant in his reaction to strike action throughout the country. In a statement, the NP criticized the outcome of the talks between Mr. Mandela and the general secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Mr. Sam Shilowa, yesterday.

Together with the DP [Democratic Party], the party urged the ANC to distance itself from the trade union. The NP said Mr. Mandela should have condemned the intimidation of customers and the ignoring of a court order by strikers, rather than having criticized the police. Mr. Mandela called for police restraint in labor disputes after the meeting with Mr. Shilowa.

Pick 'n Pay and the trade union, SACCAWU [South African Commercial, Catering, and Allied Workers' Union] were still meeting last night to find a solution to the wage dispute, after strikers had disrupted trade at stores countrywide yesterday. A number of strikers were arrested in Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal.

NP Moves To Curb 'Loose Cannon Talk' of ANC Ministers

MB1807133294 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town—Deputy President F.W. de Klerk would propose to Cabinet that it introduce policy frameworks for each department so that politically damaging outbursts by ANC Ministers could be avoided in future, the NP [National Party] said yesterday.

NP information director and MP Marthinus van Schalkwyk said his party was "fed up" with the "loose cannon talk" of ANC Ministers, and Defence Minister Joe Modise's rebuke of Israel was the last straw.

Van Schalkwyk said the ANC's "honeymoon period" within government had come to an end. The NP's position within the government of national unity had

been compromised by ANC Cabinet members on several occasions. As a result, De Klerk would propose to Cabinet on behalf of the NP next month "that policy frameworks be negotiated for each ministry which reflect the point of view of the government of national unity and not of the ANC".

Such a step would, he said, avoid a repeat of last week's embarrassing blunder by Modise when he compared Israel's policies with apartheid, and said it had been a sanctions-busting arms supplier to the former government. The comment had led to Foreign Ministry Alfred Nzo issuing a thinly veiled repudiation of a fellow Minister, and frantic efforts by senior government members to repair the political damage.

Van Schalkwyk said it was generally accepted government policy that Ministers should not enter the domain of fellow Ministers. "Modise's outburst against Israel does not instill a lot of confidence in his ability to handle an important portfolio such as defence," he said. Modise had, through his action, not only brought SA's international relations into his arena but set a "dangerous" precedent for the new government.

HNP Leader Marais on Economic Issues, Foreign Policy

MB1807111494 Pretoria Radio Donkerhoek in Afrikaans 1425 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Part two of interview with Reformed National Party, HNP, leader Jaap Marais by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] A lot has been said in the media about donations, assistance, loans, etc., from foreign countries. It has always been reported that huge amounts would flow into South Africa once the ANC came into power, such as the millions or billions promised by Japan. What is your opinion on the issue?

[Marais] The South African economy has reached rock bottom. The problems we are experiencing with the economy is as a result of the total lack of respect for law and order. You know South Africa is described as the murder capital of the world [preceding six words in English]. A Dutch newspaper said that South Africa is 10 times more dangerous than America. If this continues then there will never be a healthy economy and no foreign investor would want to invest money in South Africa. This money the media is making such a fuss about is money from governments—the French and Japanese Governments—but as Japan also clearly said, this is not money they owe or money to be distributed for this so-called Reconstruction and Development Program. It's money to be invested in Japanese businesses. They will advance funds to be used for purchasing goods from Japan, products to be exported to South Africa. This is no way to stimulate economic growth.

The Johannesburg firm Econometrix said two years ago that only to maintain the present rate of job creation, a 5

percent economic growth rate is necessary—to promote any sort of growth then it will have to be economic growth of 6 percent, and to have real growth in South Africa then 10 percent economic growth is required. You know that for the past four years we had little growth. What possibility is there of getting economic growth off the ground? As long as the present conditions prevail then any funds from foreign countries will only be thrown into a bottomless pit, and the countries who earlier assisted Africa have not been happy with the black governments' handling of their economies. They have stopped supporting African countries and with the lessons they have learned they are certain not to repeat their errors, by doing the same in South Africa.

[Correspondent] President Mitterrand of France came to visit for two days. What was the actual aim of his visit?

[Marais] Look, Mitterrand's party has already lost the parliamentary election. The possibility of his party gaining the majority in the next presidential election is extremely slim. They do not even have a suitable candidate and there is talk that in contradiction to the constitution, Mitterrand is trying to see if he can't get to serve another term. His visit here was merely to gather as much publicity as possible to see if this will not improve the image of his party and his own chances in the presidential elections. It is of no economic importance to South Africa at all. His wife is apparently a communist. She is the one who probably pressed him to visit South Africa because of their links with the communists in South Africa. To even hope that this will lead to a big economic package for South Africa is the stupidest thing that could ever be hoped for.

[Correspondent] The image being created is that right-wingers are very isolated, that our cause stands alone and that we do not really have friends abroad. What do you think is the real situation? Are we really alone or are there people abroad who support us, and if this is so who are these people and organizations?

[Marais] Usually this issue of our isolation is linked to what the media says. The media is controlled by small groups of people throughout the world. In South Africa, if you look at the Afrikaans newspapers then it is controlled by Sanlam and Nasionale Pers [National Press]. The English newspapers are in the hands of Oppenheimer's Anglo-American and the other companies linked to it. There is no freedom of expression. It is absolutely manipulated by forces spreading their political objectives through the media and also to spread the news that there is no support for the ideas of the Afrikaner. The opposite is true. If objective research is done, honest research, then it will be obvious that the largest part of the population supports the attitude of the Afrikaner.

It has been found that the Soviet Union, the mighty Soviet state, has been torn apart merely through the rising up of nationalism, and this is exactly what the

Afrikaner represents. The central European states, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, were changed as a result of the swell of nationalism. Many observers believe that the faults made in those countries are being repeated here. People throughout the world realize how futile it is. There are many organizations and individuals abroad, in America, in Britain, in France, in Flanders, in Germany, even Zhirinovskiy's rise to power in Russian politics, indicates that the international power base certain groups want to enforce in certain countries is gaining more opposition. For this reason the European states, especially concerning the immigration of blacks in that region, where movements in those states came into conflict with other races. There is now a much better understanding of our ideas because they are dealing with the same sort of problems, with blacks who are threatening to take away their national rights. We do not need to doubt support for us. We only need to strengthen our communication with foreign countries so that there will be stronger support for us.

[Correspondent] In the past, when comparisons were drawn with other countries abroad, it was said that in those countries a certain race formed the majority in their own countries and for this reason independence was easy, while in our country we are the minority, then we had the Bosnian incident and after developments there, especially the UN's acceptance of the principle of partition—if we can call it that—what significance would this hold for us in practice?

[Marais] There is no doubt that what happened in Bosnia will have a big influence on international politics. You know they talk of ethnic cleansing [preceding two words in English]—ethnic cleansing—where people are wiped out in a certain area. It is interesting to note that in the World Economic Forum approximately a year ago, a British Professor wrote that ethnic cleansing is not a new concept. He said that the British applied this in the concentration camps in South Africa. This was ethnic cleansing, when they murdered women and children. I am just mentioning this in passing. With this moving in of nonwhites in Britain, in France, in Germany—they are dealing with a similar problem that we are experiencing, where their situations are changing because of the nonwhites entering these countries, and we have a claim to white South Africa because our forefathers conquered this land, developed it, and for this reason we have a patriotic claim to this country. Those countries are experiencing the same problems and in the future we are bound to get more sympathy for our situation. In their situation immigrants are entering their countries and taking over political power as we are experiencing now. Blacks have just entered these countries. It is not their countries. Blacks here just want to conquer our country. If that principle has to be accepted here then the whole of Europe will be taken over by the blacks, state by state, but they will not allow it because then they will have a repetition of the situation here.

[Correspondent] Here in South Africa we have many nations: ourselves, and the Zulus, the Xhosas, and so on.

How do you see relations developing between, for example, the Afrikaners and the Zulus?

[Marais] That is the most significant thing about this whole new constitutional system. The blacks are not a black majority. They are in fact several black nations. The main problem facing this government is what Dr. Verwoerd said; he did not recognize the blacks as a black proletariat, but rather as different nations rooted to their individual historical territory. That fact became overwhelmingly clear in this last election.

The Zulus, who have been at war with the Xhosas since long before Jan van Riebeeck's time, have not ended their hostility. Even the two Xhosa nations in Ciskei and Transkei have been at each other's throats for more than 100 years. That will not change. This ethnic fuse threatens to shatter this whole system. Only a very great force can prevent a confrontation. The Afrikaners have been robbed of their right in their own land. The country now belongs to the ANC. One must accept that the Afrikaner is not prepared to accept this. So when this situation begins to crumble—regardless of what Mandela says about a growing national unity—one could quite possibly find temporary alliances taking place between the Afrikaner and some of these black nations who want to free themselves from this mess and restore their domination over their own territory.

[Correspondent] What is the most important message you wish to convey to our people for the days ahead?

[Marais] Two things. First, one must take a firm stand and keep an eye on the whole changing political scene. One must not just look at each event separately and forget about it the next day. That is very dangerous. Take a firm stand, and work from there. Second, we must believe in our cause. Afrikaner nationalism is the formative force in all the history of this country: The Great Trek, the wars fought against the Zulus, the wars against the British, the economic development which took place under Afrikaner governments, such as Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation], the military development, the cultural development—all these stem from the Afrikaner nation.

We, as Afrikaners, must stop allowing ourselves to be judged by the whole English-speaking world, and the whole black population of Africa. We must judge ourselves by what we have achieved, in comparison with what they have achieved. Then we will see who really counts. We must guard our Afrikaner nationalism by placing the emphasis on our language as our most valued asset, and by remembering our heroic history, the history from which we get our inspiration for the challenges of our time. Our heroes set an example to an outstanding and dedicated people. These are the things we must inculcate in our children. We must commemorate our festivals in order to inspire our people. If we can do that, there is nothing which can stem Afrikaner nationalism.

Remember, Dr. Malan said that to try and stem nationalism is like trying to sweep the oceans back with a broom. Dr. Havenga said trying to destroy nationalism is like biting on granite. That is the kind of faith our people must carry into the future, and then Afrikaner nationalism will once again take over power in South Africa which is rightly ours.

[Correspondent] The claim is often made that the HNP rejects English-speaking people. What is your message to those English-speaking people who share our views?

[Marais] That again is part of media propaganda. I can assure you that the HNP has more English-speaking supporters and members than the NP had before 1948. That is because these English people realize more strongly that their culture and their existence face the same threat as the Afrikaner does. The government and other parties which are prepared to negotiate over a piece of South Africa do not offer them anything. The English people who stand with us are people who have a deep understanding of world politics, deep understanding of race and racial differences, and deep understanding of communists and their methods. These people are very valuable to us, because they are also a means through which we can communicate with the outside world. They have more influence in communicating with the outside world than does the Afrikaner, on account of their language. But they are also able to make Afrikaners in South Africa aware of the common values which are being threatened—our whiteness and all the cultural values which go with it.

[Correspondent] There are those who say if war comes to South Africa, it will involve the Xhosas and their allies on the one side, against the Afrikaners in alliance with the Zulus. Your comment?

[Marais] I believe the Afrikaner must realize that race is a decisive factor in South Africa. We must not place our hope in blacks who might stand with us. The blacks have been indoctrinated over the years to believe that the Afrikaner is their oppressor, and that the Afrikaner committed injustices against them. That is a factor we must take into account at all times. If we are to form a relationship with blacks, it must be because we are so strong that the blacks are prepared to seek their salvation in us on our terms. We must not create the impression that our survival and salvation depends on us falling in behind a black group. There is a very great difference between the two approaches.

[Correspondent] I know it is difficult to predict something, but taking everything into account, what do you think this year holds in store for us?

[Marais] In the unstable situation we have in South Africa, it is almost impossible to say with any certainty what lies ahead. Just take the past few days. The resignation of Derek Keys—who could have foreseen that? The events in Natal where ANC Midlands leader Harry Gwala was suspended from the Communist Party because he is alleged to have planned to murder other

communists in the party. There are great political developments just below the surface. But I believe one can say with certainty that we will see a new resurgence on the right. With the failure of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] and the conspicuous weakness of the Freedom Front, people will seek alternatives, and it could then mean that other organizations like the HNP and the Conservative Party and people within the National Party will be brought closer together, and that could lead to greater political change. One can also accept that the disillusionment with the NP will grow. What is the NP going to do at its annual congresses in the Transvaal, in the Orange Free State? In the Western Cape it has become a totally colored party. Before the end of the year the NP will face the greatest test in its existence. As for the ANC, it's anyone's guess what will happen. As you know, they have appointed a committee chaired by Cyril Ramaphosa to try to improve the relationship between the cabinet, the caucus, and the ordinary ANC supporters. It's a party which has just taken over power, and already it has these problems. How are they going to deal with them? The caucus is unhappy about cabinet appointments made by Mandela. So the seeds are there for developments which could have dramatic effects on the whole political scene. I can only see the instability growing by the end of the year.

Mufamadi Meets With KwaZulu Premier on Security Issues

*MB1907122894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1020 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Text] Ulundi July 19 SAPA—Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi on Tuesday [19 July] met KwaZulu/Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and MEC [member of the executive committee] for police Rev Celani Mtetwa in Ulundi. The agenda was not publicised.

There have recently been sporadic uprisings within the KwaZulu Police [KZP] over pay and other grievances. Earlier this month Mr Mufamadi agreed to address a mass meeting of KZP members in Ulundi to discuss their grievances, but this had to be postponed because of difficulties in assembling KZP members at short notice.

A spokesman for Mr Mtetwa's office said it was possible plans for the mass meeting were on the meeting's agenda. It is also possible Dr Mdlalose is seeking clarity on the continuing state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal, which legally lapsed after the April election but has not been officially rescinded.

Dr Mdlalose's ruling Inkatha Freedom Party resolved at its annual conference at the weekend to pressure President Nelson Mandela to lift what it called the "unconstitutional and illegal" state of emergency.

Says Emergency Has Lapsed*MB1907131094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Report by Greg Arde]

[Text] Ulundi July 19 SAPA—National Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said on Tuesday [19 July] the state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal should formally be lifted.

Speaking after a meeting with provincial police MEC [member of the executive committee] Celani Mtetwa and KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose, Mr Mufamadi said this was necessary to demonstrate the will of the new government of national unity.

He said constitutionally the emergency had lapsed and the public could expect to hear announcements as to what police would do on the ground to contain violence in the absence of the emergency regulations. Mr Mufamadi also announced a number of meetings in the region to address police grievances and violence.

The minister said he and Rev Mtetwa would travel to the province's south coast area of Port Shepstone to meet the community and police in an attempt to address violence there.

"Rev Mtetwa and myself will ensure that the quality of service is commensurate with the problems experienced by the people there," he said.

The minister said he would also meet local police to discuss with them how best they felt they could address problems in the violence torn area. Mr Mufamadi also announced two mass meetings of police north and south of the Tugela River, to be held "as a matter of urgency" in Durban and Ulundi respectively.

The main reason behind this was to discuss the amalgamation of the KwaZulu Police as one of 11 police agencies in the country with the new South African Police Service.

It was "necessary and crucial" that all police members contributed to the amalgamation process and were given the opportunity to raise their concerns and expectations, he said.

"This will help the government to ensure that men and women on the ground are sufficiently motivated to deliver the service the community expects from them". The minister said he would push to have the new Police Act promulgated at the next sitting of parliament, and so assist the amalgamation process.

Mr Mufamadi said he hoped the process of amalgamation would also get rid of issues which gave rise to recent strikes in the KZP.

Asked whether Tuesday's meeting had touched on investigations into alleged KZP hit squads and the resistance of some communities to the former homeland force, Mr

Mufamadi said not specifically. He said he was looking forward to the normalisation of relations between the public and police, but added that community policing would be improved with the formation of police community liaison forums which would help in identifying police priorities.

Meanwhile, Mr Mtetwa said the strikes, experienced recently in Durban's Umlazi township, would be addressed by his office when a committee of disgruntled police officers made a report to him.

Dr Mdlalose described Tuesday's meeting as "very frank. There were no issues that were left unattended to".

Modise Announces Two New Army Appointments*MB1907072294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Text] Two more appointments in the defense force have been announced by Defense Minister Joe Modise. Major General G.L. Ramano has been appointed commanding general of the South African Army Command; and Brigadier O.V. Holmes becomes inspector general of the Army with the rank of major general.

APLA Troops Arrive for Integration Into SANDF*MB1907074794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0351 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Text] Bloemfontein July 19 SAPA—The first 400 of 6,000 Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] troops who are to be included in the South African National Defence Force had arrived at the De Brug training base near Bloemfontein, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported on Tuesday [19 July] morning.

The group, from Pretoria, comprises administrative, medical and logistics personnel. APLA Commander Maj-Gen Mofokeng said about 500 soldiers from Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe would arrive at De Brug in the next few days. APLA is the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Further on Mozambican Army Officer's Detention*MB1807191494 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The arrest of a senior Mozambican Army officer in South Africa could turn out to be something of an embarrassment for the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government. There have been persistent allegations about the smuggling of arms into South Africa across the border, particularly into Natal which has seen some of the worst of the political violence of the

last few years. And the officer is one of three people who have been picked up as Faruk Chotier reports from Durban:

A senior spokesman in the South African Police [SAP] force, Major Bala Naidoo, told me today that a major in the Mozambican army, a soldier, and third Mozambican citizen were arrested inside South Africa for smuggling weapons into the country. He said the arrests took place last week, and the three have already appeared in the Durban Magistrates Court. Bail was opposed. Major Naidoo said it appears that the Mozambicans had intended to sell the weapons to members of political parties involved in violence.

An AK-47 rifle is worth between R300 [rand] and R1,500 or between 60 and 300 British pounds. The head of the SAP firearms unit, Lieutenant Hendrik Engelbrecht said the arms cache confiscated was worth R2 million or 400,000 British pounds. Amongst the weapons confiscated were 67 AK-47 rifles, six RPG rocket launchers, two surface to air missiles, a Makarov pistol, two [words indistinct] pistols, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition. Col. Engelbrecht said the arrested major was a quartermaster and this made it easy for him to lay his hands on weapons. Col. Engelbrecht was clearly pleased with the arrests, saying that they have broken the back of this particular arms smuggling network. He said South African Police had been investigating the case for five months and one of the investigating officers returned from Mozambique at the weekend.

Sources in the police force told me that several other gun smuggling networks are still operating and police needed to crack these in a bid to curb political violence in South Africa. Mozambican authorities are said to be cooperating in investigations.

South African Press Review for 19 Jul

MB1907115794

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Unions Testing Relationship With Government—"The old South Africa's highly politicised and organised trade union movement is putting its relationship with the new Government to the test, and seeing how much credit it has in the bank from the struggle years," declares a page-16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 July. The paper warns it is "short-sighted" to delight in the fact that an ANC politician now has to deal with militant labor leaders. "The way in which the Government handles this power play might well determine the course of industrial relations for years to come." Labor Minister Tito Mboweni "deserves support from the business community" in "trying to deal with this issue. "If Mboweni is seen to 'sell out' the unions, they

will make a militant comeback in time. If, on the other hand, he is seen to back their demands unquestioningly, business confidence will plummet. It might not look like it from either side of the picket line, but we're all in this together—and need to fashion a compromise which humiliates neither of the protagonists."

KwaZulu State of Emergency—A second editorial on the same page asks why the state of emergency remains in force in KwaZulu/Natal. It is "unconstitutional" since "it has not been prolonged by a two-thirds majority in Parliament, and whereas Natal's turbulence is tragic, it is arguable whether it constitutes the 'war, invasion, (or) general insurrection' that the constitution sees as grounds for an emergency." The government should "consider canceling the emergency, or failing that, give Inkatha and the rest of us sound reasons as to why it is still there and what good it is doing."

BUSINESS DAY

Alleged Plans To Undermine RDP—"Minister without Portfolio Jay Naidoo launches into a bitter attack on the Development Bank of Southern Africa, warning that any attempt to undermine the reconstruction and development programme [RDP] will be dealt with harshly," begins a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 July. "PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] premier Tokyo Sexwale warns of attempts to sabotage the RDP, and says government is ready for 'counterrevolutionary attacks' by the media and others. It is difficult to tell whether these are the ravings of political paranoiacs, the carefully crafted plans of Machiavellian plotters, or the naive fears of badly misled, inexperienced politicians. Whichever way, they bode ill for the future of the RDP and that of democracy in South Africa. The shades of George Orwell's 1984, and the parallels with the supposed plots against Stalin's five-year plans earlier this century seem apparent."

CITY PRESS

Industrial Strife—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 17 July in a page-16 editorial believes it is "naive to think that with the ANC now in power industrial strife is likely to be a thing of the past." "Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the ANC's alliance partner and the country's largest trade union federation, regards strike action as an intrinsic component of the Reconstruction and Development Programme." CITY PRESS also notes that South Africa cannot escape tensions between organised workers and big business. "The fact that big business is still white while the workforce is overwhelmingly black tends to bring racial conflict into any industrial dispute. This exacerbates the problem and strengthens the historic 'us' and 'them' divide. These are some of the real problems that South Africa will grapple with for a long time. Police and workers can help in this difficult process by avoiding excessive or unlawful actions."

Angola**Government Reacts to New Document on Reconciliation***MB1807195094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Jul 94**[Report by correspondent Aives Antonio in Lusaka]*

[Text] As was expected, the government delegation has already reacted to the new document presented by the mediators, which mainly deals with the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation which involves a series of chapters dealing with the participation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the country's government, security for senior officials of this organization, the extension of the central state administration throughout the national territory, among other things.

Sources close to the peace talks told Angolan National Radio that the document presented by the mediators, which will serve as the foundation for the peace talks, agrees in a certain manner with the stand defended by the government representatives.

As for UNITA, its reaction was only verbal and its arguments did not convince anyone. However, the mediators want a written document from UNITA which possibly will have to be handed over tomorrow. Only in this way will Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, be able to examine the two documents and come up with a decision that will lead to the resumption of the peace talks. To make this possible, Savimbi's men must act quickly so as not to waste more time. The ball is thus in the court of Savimbi's representatives.

Government Notes Need To Liaise With IMF, World Bank*MB1907092594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Text] The Angolan Government intends to bring its socioeconomic program in tandem with international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF. With that goal in mind, the Standing Commission of the Ministers Council met in Luanda on 18 July to approve a number of measures. The government says the successful implementation of its program depends on the structural adjustment of the economy and on socioeconomic reforms aimed at revamping domestic growth.

Still in line with that strategy, the Standing Commission of the Ministers Council approved a package of development projects for the Angola National Diamond Enterprise, and several civil construction and building materials companies.

UNITA Pushes Back Government Troops in Bie*MB1907074594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Text] In Bie Province yesterday, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] repelled government troops involved in attacks against civilian targets. Our correspondent reports that the troops were pushed back as they tried to attack FALA positions in Calupanda. The enemy abandoned on the ground four 60-mm mortars, one 82-mm mortar, four AKM's, one PKM, and more than 100 bombs, as well as an unspecified number of killed.

Meanwhile, in Cuanza Sul Province, the Central Northern Command of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] is involved in yet another offensive on the following axes: Ebo-Conde-Quibala, Waku Kungo-Quibala, and Seles-Amboiva-Cassongue. At 1100 on 15 July 1994, FALA units repelled government troops deployed at [words indistinct] farm, between Porto Amboim and Gabela Districts. Our forces captured 14 AK-47's, four fuel tanks, and assorted military equipment. (?Three) FAPLA soldiers were killed.

On 16 July 1994, FALA forces repelled FAPLA units stationed in [words indistinct] in Porto Amboim District. The enemy lost 14 men. Our forces captured 13 AK-47's, seven RPD's, seven RPG-7's, 63 60-mm mortar grenades, and assorted land mines.

Correction to Negotiators To Resume Talks*MB1407141794*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Negotiators To Resume National Reconciliation Talks," published in the 14 July Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 19:

Column two, first partial paragraph, last sentence make read: ...return of its generals to the Angolan.... (rewording sentence)

Mozambique**Government Troops Mutiny in Nampula; 4 Killed***MB1807185194 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 94*

[Text] In Nampula Province, in the north of the country, government troops killed two policemen and one civilian in a mutiny that began this morning at Namialo. The troops left the assembly point at Namialo, where some of them have been gathering for more than six months, and blocked the main road from the provincial capital, Nampula city, to the port of Nacala, halting all traffic. The mutineers were demanding immediate demobilization. In the clash with police, one of the mutineers, a sergeant, was also killed and a third policemen suffered serious injuries.

The northern regional commander of the UN Operations in Mozambique, Bangladesh's Colonel Hashvak Ahmed, confirmed the rioting and the deaths. Ahmed said army officers had left Nampula for Namialo to talk to the mutineers and attempted to reach a solution. The troops removed the barricade this afternoon and the traffic was flowing along the road again. The mutineers had returned to their assembly point to wait for an answer to their demand.

Mutiny Also Reported in Quelimane

MB1807193794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Report by correspondent Antonio Barros in Quelimane]

[Text] Government troops confined at (Nsidua) assembly area, on the outskirts of the city of Quelimane in Zambezia Province, have once again mutinied, demanding their immediate demobilization and return to their home areas. This is the third time, in less than three months, that the troops have mutinied in that assembly area. Two people were wounded in today's mutiny—one policeman and one soldier—because of the exchange of fire between the two parties.

The mutineers took hostage some officials of the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] who are living and working in that assembly area. The city of Quelimane experienced some hours of panic since midday this morning, but the police commander told us that the situation is calm at the moment, although not totally under control, because contacts are still under way to hold a dialogue.

The mutineers do not agree with the demobilization timetable proposed by the Unomoz, that the process would begin on 20 July, with the demobilization of 30 men and an equal number in the following days.

The over 1,200 government troops confined in that assembly area, on the outskirts of the city of Quelimane, for the past several months consider the process extremely slow. The government denies any kind of responsibility with regard to the incident, alleging that it has already concluded its obligations to send the troops to the assembly areas.

The UN police in Quelimane did not want to make any statement on the incident. Meanwhile, a source from the UN mission revealed that the Unomoz is experiencing technical problems in demobilizing a large number of troops at once.

The exchange of fire took place when the troops opened fire against policemen as they approached the site of the incident. The police force responded to the fire and this resulted in injuries to two people.

So far no one is able to explain when the confined troops obtained their weapons as, during the confinement process, all weapons are handed over to the UN units.

According to a communique from the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, which we have just received at our newsdesk, when the police tried to negotiate the reestablishment of public order, the mutineers reacted with stones, sticks and other objects against the police. This forced the police to use tear gas. The police communique says that the mutineers replied by opening fire, using AKM and other long-range weapons.

According to a source from the Mozambique Police Command, while I am sending this report, negotiations are under way between Unomoz and the mutineers to reach an agreement on the number of troops that must be demobilized beginning 20 July and also to restore calm. The police source confirmed that the government has confined all its troops. There is, however, a delay by the Unomoz in carrying out the demobilization process.

Although the situation is not totally under control, the city of Quelimane remains calm. The police force has been reinforced.

CSC on Urgent Need To Define Demobilization Program

MB1807200394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] of the General Peace Accord met in Maputo this afternoon. At the meeting, the government, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and the United Nations reached the conclusion that there is an urgent need to clearly define the demobilization program.

At the end of this afternoon's meeting, Colonel Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission, gave details on the situation in Namialo, where government troops have been mutinying since this morning. [passage omitted]

CSC Member Deplores Troops' Mutiny

MB1807203994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Beginning early this morning until 1400, government troops confined in Namialo, Meconta District, in Nampula Province, have been blocking the Nacala Road Corridor. [passage omitted]

Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], expressed the government's concern over the incident.

[Begin Guebuza recording] We are very concerned over situations of this nature. Accordingly, both the Namialo and Quelimane incidents are being examined to see whether we can find adequate answers to the situation. The solution to the problem lies in the rapid demobilization of the people, with prospects for the future, that is their integration in civilian life or their integration in the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. We noted that there is a lot of impatience on the part of our soldiers and Renamo elements. Evidently, they want to have their

future situation defined and thus they have been reacting with the demands that we have been witnessing recently.

When are we going to resolve the problem? This can be done through a clear definition of the demobilization program as well as drawing up a program that will make it possible to explain to the soldiers that we are concerned about their future and they should therefore not act as they have been acting. We understand that their main problem is lack of certainty in the future. [end recording]

Problems With Voter Registration Process Described

*MB1907093394 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
11 Jul 94 p 1*

[Excerpts] Our news desk in Cabo Delgado Province yesterday learned that monitors of the political opposition parties working beside some voter registration teams in the north of Cabo Delgado Province are hindering the registration process, preventing even people with Mozambican documentation born in Tanzania from registering, allegedly for considering them to be infiltrated Tanzanians. This is happening particularly in Mueda, Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, and Nangade Districts, as well as in three villages located in Quissanga, Ancuabe, and Balama Districts.

We learned in the area that these people are children of Mozambican nationals who during the armed struggle for the national liberation took refuge in that neighboring country. [passage omitted]

Dr. Brazao Mazula, National Elections Commission [CNE] chairman, who concluded his visit to that region yesterday, said that this is a delicate problem which should be urgently solved.

Brazao Mazula urged the local elections commissions and the affected citizens to normalize this situation with the local judicial institutions "to find out about the true identity of each of those people."

Mazula told NOTICIAS that "this should be done in conformity with what is stipulated in the Electoral Law and the constitution of the Republic regarding this kind of situation." [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat [STAE] in Manica Province has denied allegations that there is fraud in the electoral registration process, as stated by Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] recently. A source from in STAE has said that such accusations are "not true and have no technical grounds."

The STAE source explained that what happened was simply a technical error in the beginning of the process, due to ignorance of some electoral registration officers. He added that, "what has happened was not done deliberately and had no political ends," as alleged by the Renamo chairman.

The source assured that the issue has already been reported to the CNE which is studying mechanisms to correct the problem, without however advancing details on whether the people with cards described as false will be issued with new ones, or whether the commission will just note the problem so that during the voting process the monitors may correct the mistakes.

The Renamo leader continued speaking about the issue in Tete Province which he is currently visiting after leaving Manica Province, adding that as he said in the city of Beira, Frelimo is infiltrating Tanzanian and Zimbabwean nationals in the voter registration so that they may vote in its favor.

The Manica Province recently received three vehicles which have been distributed to the Provincial Elections Commission and STAE, improving the assistance to the electoral registration base brigades. In turn, the World Food Program [WFP] has allocated foodstuffs such as corn, peas, cooking oil, sugar, and sardines, which are gradually being distributed to the respective beneficiaries.

Moreover, our source says that the issue regarding the payment of subsidies to the electoral registration officials has been resolved.

Our newspaper has also received reports from STAE in Manica saying that communication problems between the electoral registration posts and the respective STAE's at district levels are still hindering the collection process, and the counting of daily and weekly figures in the province.

Reports say that some electoral teams have stayed more than a week without being able to allocate their reports to their immediate superiors. Electoral registration official Coutinho Rafael says that this happens because of the distance separating the electoral registration posts from each other, and from the district capitals.

New Political Party, ADM, Claims 300 Members

*MB1807171194 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Jul 94 p 8*

[Text] A new political party, Mozambique Democratic Alliance [ADM], was presented in the Mozambican capital yesterday and states that it favors a philosophy based on education, health, and employment for everyone.

The Mozambique Democratic Alliance, which claims to have between 300 members and 350,000 sympathizers throughout the country and abroad, was founded in 1989 in South Africa and its coordinator Joao Pereira Branquinho says that the party will participate in the forthcoming multiparty elections in Mozambique.

Joao Pereira Branquinho, who states he is an electronic engineer, said his party believes that other Mozambican political parties should unite for a common purpose: to reconstruct the country. The political leader said: "As a

democratic party, the ADM believes that other parties should unite and refrain from pointing fingers at each other. We want them to unite in a good sense to reconstruct the country."

The coordinator of Mozambique Democratic Alliance has said that most of his party's sympathizers are refugees and that the party has been rendering moral assistance to the refugees.

Joao Pereira Branquinho left Mozambique for Portugal in 1975, and later on lived in Brazil, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. In the latter country he founded the party which only yesterday announced its existence in Mozambique's political panorama. With the emergence of this new political formation, which will soon hold a conference to elect its leaders, the number of political parties in Mozambique raises to 16.

Editorial Criticizes U.S. Ambassador's Speech

MB1807184894 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
10 Jul 94 p 8

[Editorial: "Loud Pressure"]

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Mozambique has finally decided to say publicly what he has always defended in private and constitutes his main concern (or task) in our midst, that is to say in a loud voice what he and his government want the Mozambican Government to do.

Never has an ambassador gone so far in his advice to a foreign government as the U.S. ambassador to Mozambique during a reception he gave on the occasion of U.S. Independence Day. Banking on a democratic life of more than 200 years in his country, the U.S. ambassador gave lessons to the Mozambican leaders, not hesitating to tell them what they should do, how they should do it, and when.

Was the U.S. ambassador in his speech citing passages from Dale Carnegie's book: "How to Play Politics in Africa"? If he was, he then forgot one elementary thing: "How to convey the message without offending the other party." Carnegie is a good writer and a diplomat. Even if the ambassador's speech was interference, it should not be so gross.

Because of its suddenness, his speech was like a fly dropping in the soup. It is no longer possible to say what should surprise us most, his sincerity or his daringly gross interference in Mozambican affairs.

The government's response through Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi was timely. The minister renewed the Mozambican Government's commitment to apply the spirit and the letter of the Rome Peace Accords to the last consequences. The government, through Mocumbi, once again gave assurances that there will be general elections in October to choose the government and the president of the republic. These are guarantees that all

Mozambican people share because they are anxiously waiting for the day when they will be able to choose who is going to govern them.

As far as we are concerned, the merit of the U.S. ambassador's speech lies in the fact that for the first time and in public, someone assumed the role of "applying pressure" on the Mozambican Government to yield to the formation of a government of national unity, to the sharing of power with the Mozambique National Resistance. For us that is merit, because although some of his colleagues here in Maputo also think the same way, they only admit it in diplomatic circles, never in public.

We think these are the diplomats who are trying to influence the UN Security Council to condemn the government for what they view as "dangerous delays" in the implementation of the General Peace Accord timetable, remaining indifferent to a series of circumstances resulting from these very delicate process.

It is known that some embassies in Maputo would love to see the October elections postponed. Thus, they paint a gloomy picture that would serve as a basis for that hypothetical postponement.

They apply pressure on the government with the objective of obtaining more time for a strong opposition to appear to contest the first place in the elections with Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

Others are already defending a pre-agreement on the formation of a government of national unity after the elections, regardless of who emerges victorious. They argue that only with the formation of a government resulting from this formula will it be possible to avoid war.

The only problem is that it seems as if those who are ready to leave Mozambicans to be the only ones to decide what they want to do and how they want to do it are becoming increasingly reduced. Why do some people insist on doing our thinking for us?

Is this the kind of democracy they insist on teaching us?

That is what it seems....

Swaziland

Thousands Embark on Strike Over Salary Increases

MB1807180294 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Thousands of workers from more than five companies at the Matsapha industrial site took to the streets this morning in a mass action called by the Swaziland Manufacturing and Allied Workers' Union, SMAWU.

This follows a deadlock in negotiations for salary increments between the management of the Swaziland Milling Company and its workers last week. Workers

from the other companies who have their own grievances against their own bosses joined on solidarity grounds, but when interviewed they did not rule out action against their respective bosses, whom they accused of exploiting them. Workers, who could not be identified, include those from the Swaziland United Bakeries, Sikanye, Bromor Foods, Coca Cola Breweries [as heard], and Swazi Milling. The angry mob forced some workers to abandon their work to join in the mass action.

Close to 10 strikes have occurred in the country within a month. Although some private analysts attributed the strike to inefficiencies of some individuals in the government, in an interview today strikers said that they had nothing to do with the new government, but with their respective bosses over salary increments, and not political ones. One striker recalled that one of his work mates was employed in 1961, and after more than 30 years in the milling company he still gets 107 Emalangeni per week.

He said government may be having problems with her workers, but cannot be held responsible for the increase in strikes taking place in the private sector because they have been seeing for a long time the problems with their employers who never get tired of exploiting their workers.

Minister: Defiant Unions To Be Punished

MB1907093394 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 19 Jul 94 p 2

[Report by Musa Ndlangamandla]

[Text] Government will punish trade unions that defy court orders regarding strike actions, Minister for Labour and Public Service Mr Albert Shabangu has warned. He said contemptuous action will not be allowed to become the culture of Swaziland's industrial action.

Mr Shabangu worried that most interim orders passed by the High Court are ignored by the country's trade unions. Mr Shabangu was speaking to the Press yesterday when responding to the on-going strike by workers in the manufacturing industry in Matsapha. "We all need the courts and their verdicts have to be respected and government will stop at nothing to ensure that this happens. The individual, collective and recognition agreements must mean something to all those that have appended their signatures on them."

Mr Shabangu explained that both national and foreign investors will not tolerate such behaviour by the labour force and will close down their companies. "We are here dealing with employment, the national economy, and the social well-being of the employed and their dependents. There is serious competition in investment attraction,

illegal and deliberate flaunting of the law is a disincentive, and that is why I say we should not forget that contemptuous action is the type of message that an investor would not like to hear. There are legal ways of dealing with industrial action problems and every investor is aware of those legal ways. We are saying let those legal channels be followed."

Zimbabwe

By-Elections Said To Reveal Split in Ruling Party

MB1907075994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Judging by the candidates standing in the two by-elections being held in Zimbabwe today, both the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] and the opposition are in some disarray. The opposition parties have been unable to agree on joint candidates in order to avoid splitting the votes, and in the (Zengeza) by-election there are two people standing for ZANU-PF. From Harare, Rachel Rawlings reports:

The fact that there are two candidates representing the ruling party in the (Zengeza) by-election is a result of a disagreement between the party at provincial level and at national level. They couldn't agree on one candidate, so in the end both their favorites are running. Both held final, separate campaign rallies yesterday, and both were poorly attended. The depths of the internal party wrangles was indicated in a speech by party provincial chairman Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze. He said President Mugabe has surrounded himself with dead wood and sycophants who don't advise him properly, but give him spiced stories based on vested financial interests.

Dr. Ushewokunze is himself a flamboyant political figure who has often himself bounced in and out of the ZANU top political hierarchy, won the recent election for party provincial leadership as an outsider against the candidate believed to be the choice of the party leadership, but ZANU looks as though it is perhaps healthily resisting the efforts of the high ups to control it. The state of the opposition is just as divided. The two main parties, the Forum Party of Zimbabwe, FPZ, and the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, ZUM, failed to field joint candidates in either of the constituencies, and in (?Gwanda), there is a candidate representing the so-called Forum Party for Democracy, FPD, a breakaway group from the FPZ, formed after recent sackings from the party's executive. The range of candidates in both constituencies is quite obviously bewildering and this is likely to contribute to the probable winner of both polls, apathy. If recent trends continue, the turnout in both polls will be small, as Zimbabwean cynicism with party politics is translated into its usual action doing nothing.

Benin

Nigerian Emissary on ECOWAS Summit, Bakassi Dispute

AB1807230094 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The next summit of heads of state of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] will take place in Abuja, Nigeria as of mid-July. The current political situation in that country does not seem to have disrupted the preparations for the summit. According to Nigerian Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe, who is on a West African tour, he has extended a formal invitation from Nigerian President Sani Abacha to President Nicephore Soglo who received him this morning. Here, Minister Kingibe talks to Celestin Mara on the ECOWAS summit and the political situation prevailing in Nigeria:

[Begin recording] [Kingibe] I am bearer of a message from my head of state to His Excellency President Nicephore Soglo to whom I have also extended a formal invitation from President Abacha. President Soglo is the current ECOWAS chairman and it is in line with his instructions and suggestions that we, in Nigeria, are preparing the summit.

[Mara] Mr. Minister, do you believe that the current political situation in Nigeria will permit the smooth holding of this summit in your country?

[Kingibe] It is our hope, by the grace of God.

[Mara] Mr. Minister, on the issue of the conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon, since you said you discussed it with President Soglo, why is it that this meeting that was slated to take place in Togo has been postponed?

[Kingibe] Really, Presidents Sani Abacha and Paul Biya, I believe, were looking forward to that meeting but as you know, and as I told you, there is the ECOWAS summit. Some ECOWAS organs have begun meeting just today in Abuja and there are many other preparatory meetings to be held so that meeting has just been postponed. However, this postponement has nothing to do with the intention or decision of Nigeria to hinder the process initiated in Tunis.

[Mara] Talking about the internal situation in Nigeria, the government seems to be softening its stand by agreeing to study some of the demands made by the trade unions. Is the government determined to go to the end and release the political prisoners including Moshood Abiola?

[Kingibe] I have assured you that there are no political prisoners in Nigeria....

[Mara, interrupting] What is the status of Moshood Abiola?

[Kingibe] We have personalities who were politicians but you know that politics is currently banned in Nigeria. All those who are in detention are not considered as political prisoners. They were brought before courts and were charged according to the law; it is the same for all including Chief Abiola.

[Mara] To be more precise, could he be set free?

[Kingibe] This depends on the judge because the case is before a court. The judge decided to keep Chief Abiola in police custody and the members of his family, his doctor, and his lawyers are allowed to see him at any time, and his trial has been postponed to 28 July. From that moment, the government will be compelled to obey the court's ruling. [end recording]

Ghana

Nigerian Foreign Minister Delivers Abacha Message

AB1807222694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Baba Gana Kingibe, today presented a special message from the Nigerian leader, General Sani Abacha, to President Rawlings. Teye Kitcher reports:

[Begin recording] [Kitcher] The message is believed to be in connection with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit, scheduled to be held in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, later this month. In an interview with newsmen, Baba Gana Kingibe spoke on his country's stand on the conflict with Cameroon over the Bakassi Peninsula.

[Kingibe] We have always maintained the position that African problems should be resolved by [words indistinct] and if not, by the intervention of other African leaders. We never thought it right or proper for [words indistinct] that when we do have problems between two African sister states, any one of the parties should go beyond Africa to invoke assistance or the mediation or whatever of extracontinental powers and organizations.

Cameroon, on the other hand, has always taken the position that it is proper for it to take the dispute between herself and Nigeria to the Security Council, to the International Court of Justice, to the Nonaligned Movement and to really anybody who would care to give [words indistinct]. Before we even [passage indistinct]. They have suspended [words indistinct] of the matter. I hope, in fact, through our own bilateral negotiations with Cameroon, we shall be able to resolve the issue. [end recording]

A meeting between Gen. Abacha and the Cameroonian leader, Mr. Paul Biya, scheduled for Lome, Togo, today, could not come on. According to the Nigerian foreign

minister, the meeting could not come on because of preparations being made for the ECOWAS summit in Abuja.

Liberia

More Fighting Reported in Southeast Between NPFL, LPC

AB1807173994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Jul 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In recent days, fighting has flared once again in the southeast of Liberia between Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front [NPFL] and the Liberian Peace Council, LPC. Despite calls for a cease-fire from the United Nations and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the two sides seem determined to fight on. Nii Nartey Allison has been to see the LPC leaders in Owensgrove today. He telexed this report:

LPC Leader (George Boley), flanked by fighters sporting charms and brandishing assault rifles, said his forces will continue the push for Gbarnga in central Liberia, the headquarters of Charles Taylor's NPFL. In the newly captured town of Owensgrove, about 40 miles east of the capital, (Boley) said his forces were now in control of a vast area near the Firestone Rubber Plantations in Harbel and more than half of the country's southeastern region. There has been no independent confirmation of the claim.

Attempts by the United Nations and the African peace-keeping force to get a cease-fire between the LPC and the NPFL have failed. (Boley) repeatedly told reporters that his refusal to stop the fight was due to Taylor's intransigence in the peace process. He said: We once withdrew from our positions 14 km away from Gbarnga when we were asked to by the African peacekeeping force and the U.S. Embassy and then when we withdrew, NPFL rebels attacked our positions, killing 17 fighters.

The township of Owensgrove is the latest LPC-captured area, and fighters there boast of encountering the NPFL with virtually no resistance. LPC Owensgrove commander, who identified himself as General War, said: They have lost steam, and when they see us, they run, leaving behind weapons which we use against them.

Nigeria

Political Crisis Sparks Riots in Lagos; 20 Dead

AB1807163994 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Lagos, 18 Jul (AFP)—Nigeria's political crisis exploded into riots Monday in Lagos, and a pro-democracy group said about 20 people were killed. The violence came as Africa's most populous country entered its third week of a crippling oil workers' strike called to

press the military government to release of pro-democracy leader Moshood Abiola, jailed last month for proclaiming himself the legitimate president.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), an umbrella organisation of about 40 pro-democracy and human rights groups, said it monitored the situation in several parts of the city and that a score of people had died. No official confirmation was immediately available. Earlier, riot police fired tear gas to disperse demonstrators in Lagos and Ibadan, capital of southwestern Oyo State.

On the Ikorodu road, a major Lagos thoroughfare, and in neighborhoods on the northern outskirts of the city, hundreds of people, mostly youths, demonstrated in support of Abiola and in protest of fuel shortages caused by the strike, witnesses said. The demonstrators threw up roadblocks, lit bonfires and threw stones and other objects at police. Police responded with tear gas and baton charges.

In Ibadan, 140 kilometers (90 miles) north of Lagos, police were deployed to disperse demonstrators, some of whom were vandalising government cars, a resident of the city told AFP by telephone. It was not immediately known if arrests were made.

Abiola is the presumed winner of presidential elections a year ago which the military annulled on grounds of fraud.

Further on Violence in Lagos

AB1807200194 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 18 Jul 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The antigovernment strike by oil workers in Nigeria is now in its third week and there has been unconfirmed reports of a number of deaths in clashes between between supporters and opponents of the strike. The Nigerian Labor Congress is due to decide today whether or not to back the oil unions. The transport system is already is already close to a standstill in some parts of the country. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] Sporadic violence erupted in Lagos today as workers nationwide awaited the decision of the Nigeria Labor Congress on whether or not to order a general strike. Gangs of young men described here as area boys, took to the streets in several areas of Lagos mainland at about midmorning and they forced many shop owners and markets to close down. The gangs in Mushin, an area which is violence-prone at the best of times, attacked the few motorists on the Agege motor road. Similar disturbances were reported at Ibaja, a settlement about 25 km from Lagos center. As a result, the few buses and taxis which had petrol went off the road, thereby further paralyzing all commercial business. The big markets at Mushin and Yaba did not open till well after noon.

The disturbances, the strike by various categories of workers, and the acute fuel shortage, all combined to make Lagos a sleepy town today. Banks are no longer open. Council workers continue their strike, resulting in sprawling heaps of refuse oozing putrid stench in several areas. Schools have been closed ahead of time because of the transport difficulty being expressed by both pupils and teachers and motorists sleep in their vehicles at filling stations in the hope that they would get petrol. Increasingly, all economic and other social activities are grinding to a halt in the city.

The state councils of the Nigeria Labor Congress in Edo and Oshun directed workers in the two states to join their counterparts in Lagos and Kwara in the strike today. They are acting ahead of the deliberations at the congress's National Executive Council holding now in Kaduna. However, the Labor Congress' councils in Kano and Katsina States in the north said that they will not join in the strike because it is political. The petroleum workers' strike has virtually paralyzed not only road transport but also air travel. Since the weekend, domestic flights into and outside Lagos have been drastically reduced due to shortage of aviation fuel. The decision of the Labor Congress on the strike is expected to be announced tonight. [end recording]

PENGASSAN Leadership Calls Off Strike Action

AB1807204994 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The strike embarked upon by Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria, PENGASSAN, has been called off. The group executive chairman of PENGASSAN announced the call-off of the action in Lagos today.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] is my name. I am the group executive chairman of Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association, NNPC [Nigeria National Petroleum Company] group, nationwide. I use this opportunity to thank all senior staff of NNPC nationwide who succeeded in rallying round me when I was [words indistinct] to prison. I was released on 12 July 1994 without any conditionalities attached to it. For the purpose of clarity, I was neither [word indistinct] nor harassed nor tortured, and I made several political inclinations [words indistinct] to disturb the peace of the country.

I visited Enugu to thank all my team members who succeeded in rallying round me. The gist is that the group executive council of NNPC, PENGASSAN group, met on 15 July 1994 at Ogboikodu NNPC Senior Staff Club, Ofion. In that meeting, the meeting comprised all vice chairmen of various companies in NNPC, all national officers and at the same time all group officers. The meeting resolved as follows....[pauses] One of the resolutions at the meeting is that:

1. All senior staff of NNPC nationwide should resume duty immediately.

2. The meeting enjoined also that a letter should be written to the management of the NNPC to discuss all welfare and vital issues of the worker. To that letter, the government has accordingly replied the association and a meeting has been scheduled for 24 July 1994.

By this message, I hereby inform all genuine members for their solidarity and support which they gave to me during [words indistinct] that they should all resume their normal work immediately. [end recording]

PENGASSAN also implored all its officers to attend the meeting with NNPC management on 24 July 1994.

NUPENG Asks Members To Resume Work

AB1907095094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Association [NUPENG] of the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] has asked its members nationwide to resume work immediately. The executive group council chairman of the association, Mr. Emema Emmanuel, gave the directive yesterday in Lagos. He said the management of the NNPC had agreed to meet with the representatives of the association over the issues in contention.

Meanwhile, the Cross River State Union of the association has directed its members to resume duty immediately. The chairman of the union said the suspension followed an agreement between the union and government on the payment of the 45-percent salary increase and the (?fringe) benefits to civil servants.

The strike by members of NUPENG has paralyzed social and economic activities in the southern part of the country, especially in Lagos and worsened the fuel crisis in the north.

NLC Says Meeting With Government Successful

AB1807193694 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has described as successful its recent meeting with the Federal Government on the political situation in the country. The president of the congress, Mr. Pascal Bafyau, stated this today at the opening of the National Executive Council meeting of the congress in Kaduna. Joe Anika was there:

[Begin Anika recording] Comrade Bafyau noted that a [word indistinct] success in the negotiations for the possible release of political detainees has endeared it to millions of Nigerians. He said that the agreement reached, if successfully implemented, would lead to the emergence of a genuine, peaceful and enduring democracy in the country.

Declaring the meeting open, the military administrator of Kaduna State, Lieutenant Colonel L.J. Isa, described

the recent foray of labor movements into the nation's political arena as a political misjudgment. He said that the labor movements have recently been identified with the propensity to toe the lines of narrow interests.

The administrator said that the leadership of Nigerian labor has failed to demonstrate the relative wisdom for compromising influences. Col. Isa also called on the congress to review its strategy for advancing the cause of Nigerian workers. He noted that the recent strategy which focused attention on wage increases was superficial in conception and negative in its impact. [end recording]

NLC Leader Criticizes Adjustment Program

AB1907103494 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] The Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] has criticized some aspects of the structural adjustment program [SAP] and the implementation of several of its negative aspects. The national president of the union, Comrade Pascal Bafyau, made the criticism yesterday in Kaduna at the opening of the National Executive Council meeting of the congress. Comrade Bafyau said the resultant effects of the introduction of SAP and financial indiscipline have totally eroded the entire national economy. According to him, the structural adjustment program has led to the gross devaluation of the national currency. Comrade Bafyau explained that the economic environment under SAP, used (?impetus) to pervasive indiscipline, outrageous corruption, and grave distortion of social values and norms. [sentence as heard] He says the prevailing high incidence of crime, hunger, and malnutrition were all resultant effects of the structural adjustment program.

The NLC president also blamed the military for making the political climate unpredictable because of the unproductive political experiments and the inability of the military to put in place enduring democratic structures and institutions. He noted that the search for true and genuine democracy since last year has continued to be plagued with tension and crisis. Comrade Bafyau appealed to the Federal Government to reopen closed media houses in the country to reduce such political tension.

Speaking on the occasion, the Kaduna State administrator, Colonel Lawal Ja'afar Isa, said the recent attempts to pitch workers against the rest of the nation through calls for total paralysis of all major economic activities was inimical to progress and the image of the labor movement. He explained that for an organization which claims to be in sympathy with the trend of events in the nation, it must be aware that substantial parts of the nation for a long time had been deprived of key essentials of life which were enjoyed freely somewhere else.

Abacha Meets With Traditional Rulers, Opinion Leaders

AB1807181994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, is today in Abuja conferring with a number of traditional rulers and opinion leaders. Our correspondent reports that although the agenda of the meeting has not been disclosed, the current political situation is expected to be discussed.

The agenda may also include how to ensure peaceful resolution of the various crises in the country and the study of the implication of actions being taken by interest groups. Some of the traditional rulers attending the meeting include [words indistinct], Alhaji Shehu Idriss; Alhaji Adobawor of Kano, the Oba of Benin; Dr. (Hee Van Olu Owori). The former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, and Retired Major General Adeyinka Adebayo are also among the opinion leaders attending.

National Constitutional Conference Resumes Debate

AB1807201394 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The National Constitutional Conference resumed sitting today in Abuja with the general debate on the conference agenda and the address by the head of state, General Sani-Abacha. In the absence of the chairman, Justice Karibi-Whyte, at today's session the deputy chairman, Retired Justice Maman Nasir, presided over the conference.

Contributing to the debate on the agenda, a delegate from Katsina State, Alhaji Iro M. Musa, called for a new [word indistinct] legislature at the center. He said that a one-chamber legislature would reduce expenditure. Alhaji Iro, who was the former speaker of the Kaduna State House of Assembly, also called for the reduction of legislators who would serve on part time basis.

On the police force, he said that the emergence of vigilante groups heightened the need for the establishment of state police in addition to federal police service. He said state police who knew parts of their area would be in a better position to serve the people.

Togo

Nigerian Minister on Postponed Bakassi Summit

AB1807224794 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Nigerian Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe today conveyed two messages from the Nigerian head of state, Sani Abacha, to the Togolese president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who granted him audience. The

first message concerns the upcoming Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] summit scheduled to take place in Abuja, Nigeria, and the second is a congratulatory message from President Sani Abacha to Gen. Eyadema on the establishment of the Fourth Republican institutions. After the audience, Baba Gana Kingibe gave the following explanations to the media.

[Begin Kingibe recording] I was sent by President Sani Abacha to his friend and brother President Gnassingbe Eyadema. I came with two messages, one of which concerns preparations for the ECOWAS summit. I brought a formal invitation letter because it is Gen. Abacha's wish that President Eyadema, who is cofounder of this organization, should personally attend the summit. The second is a congratulatory message for the completion of the process of installing a democratic government in Togo.

As you know, a summit was scheduled to take place today between President Abacha and Cameroonian President Biya on the Bakassi Peninsula dispute. After the Tunis success, where President Eyadema managed to bring the two heads of state to an understanding, and after the ministerial meeting held in Kara last week between my Cameroonian brother and myself, the summit was slated for today. However, since the date for the ECOWAS summit has been brought forward, and given the numerous preparatory meetings in Abuja, it is advisable for that meeting be put off until the ECOWAS summit is over. I therefore came to present excuses on behalf of my head of state.

We are also in contact with the Cameroonians who perfectly understand that the postponement has nothing to do with either the determination of Nigeria to pursue the path leading to peace in the Bakassi peninsula or with what is currently happening in Nigeria. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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